

CAROLINA SPARTAN.

(From the Washington Union.)

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH ON KANSAS.

We had before our readers lately the eloquent speech made in the Senate some days ago by Judge Butler, on the questions connected with Kansas affairs. There are two or three points in this speech which make a powerful impression in the Senate chamber when it was delivered, and they have been admired by the whole country for the lofty patriotism of their sentiments as well as the thrilling eloquence of their language. We refer particularly to his earnest and impassioned vindication of the character of General Atchison, and his equally earnest and impressive rebuke of the assault made by Mr. Hale upon the Supreme Court. In the course of the speech of Mr. Harlan, on Thursday last, he alluded to the remark of Mr. Butler made in the speech referred to, in which he said that he would rather that the Union should be dissolved in preference to being in a Union without the protection of a constitution which gives him equality. Mr. Harlan construed this remark to mean that Mr. Butler preferred a dissolution of the Union rather than that the people of the Territory should have the power to exclude slavery from it. Mr. Butler was absent when the allusion was made; but after Mr. Harlan had concluded, the following remarks were made:

"Mr. Butler.—Sir, I say now calmly, that when a northern majority shall acquire such a control over the legislation of this country as to disfranchise the slaveholding States in any respect in which they have an equality under the Constitution of the country, I will not agree to live under this Government when the Union can survive the Constitution. That is my sentiment, I am not a slave to submit myself to legislation controlled by mere discretion. Mr. President, if George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, and the wisest men who ever lived, were to come here and attempt to legislate under the dictates of mere discretion, and should do me an injustice, I would be a craven and a traitor to the principles of *Magna Charta* and everything which I have learned from the highest sources of history—if I could submit to any measure that would place my children the ninety-nine hundredth part of an inch beneath the children of the Senator from Iowa."

"Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.—I do not wish to interfere in this matter, but I will state what I understood the Senator from Iowa to say."

"Mr. Butler.—I did not hear his remark; I was not here when he made it."

"Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.—The Senator from Iowa took the distinct ground, that the interpretation of the views of the gentleman from South Carolina was, that the 'equality' of which he spoke consisted in the citizens of the Southern States having the right, during the whole period of territorial governments in the Territories, to go there with their slaves before a State constitution was formed. I understood the Senator from Iowa to say that the Senator from South Carolina had denied that the people of the Territory of Kansas, under their organic law, could exclude slavery, if they should think proper, at the commencement of their territorial government, but not admit slavery until the Territory shall be admitted into the Union with a State constitution. That is what I understood him to say."

"Mr. Butler.—This is rather an ambulatory kind of issue. I cannot find out what is the meaning of the Senator."

"Mr. Harlan.—I will state to the honorable Senator from South Carolina what I said. The honorable Senator from Tennessee has fairly presented the argument; but my view was based on the statement of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, and the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs.] It was argumentative, merely. I quoted, as nearly as I could remember, the substance of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina; and then I interpreted the meaning of his phraseology by quoting from the speech of the Senator from Georgia."

"Mr. Hale.—That is, exactly."

"Mr. Butler.—Well, sir, I want no co-partnership with anybody in making speeches. If the Senator from Iowa were to trip to Morrow at the Delphic oracle, I would not take his interpretation of my speech. He might place a Pythia there, and instruct her, and Philip her, if he chose, but I would not take his interpretation. Why, sir, I avoided that question in regard to the powers of the territorial government. He cannot find a word in my speech upon that question. The potential faculty of a territorial government is one over which I should exercise a very delicate control. I very contentedly that I desired a law to carry slavery into any Territory, and I never wanted a law to exclude it. All that I have contended for is, that the common domain of this government, acquired by the common blood and treasure of all parts of the United States, shall be just as free to one class of citizens as to another. When the people of a Territory are in the process of approaching what may be called the maturity of their territorial existence—a State government—I say much to be pardoned to the opinion which prevails at the time. But, sir, if an insulting interference were to be made by a majority of Congress, or such an interference as would exclude a slaveholder on the broad ground that he was unworthy of equality with a non-slaveholding population, do you suppose I would stay in the Union if I could get out of it?"

"That is the true doctrine. I do not wish to live under this government when the constitution perishes. I believe the gentleman is or has been in the church. [Mr. Harlan. Yes, sir.] I have very great respect for the church, and for the Senator, but I fear he contends that, while the letter killeth, the spirit cannot give life."

Another Arctic Expedition.—We learn from the New London Star that Dr. Kane, accompanied by Mr. Henry Grinnell, were recently in that city for the purpose of examining the ship *Resolute*, with a view of her fitness for another expedition to the North Pole. From this we might be led to infer that another expedition to the North Pole—probably to explore the newly discovered *sea-ways*—was projected. The expedition is a laudable one and promises rich laurels to whomsoever shall undertake and successfully accomplish it.

The Legislature of Oregon has adopted a memorial to the President asking for the removal of Gen. Wool from the command of the U. S. troops on the Pacific. The memorial charges him with incapacity, and a refusal to send the U. S. troops to the aid of the friendly Indians, and to supply them with arms and ammunition in their time of need.

The Unfaithfulness of Jurors.

The New York Courier, commenting upon a charge delivered by a judge of that city to a grand jury, makes some remarks relative to the responsibilities and the unfaithfulness of jurors that may be read with advantage in other localities than that for which they were specially designed. Judge Capron dwells with just emphasis upon the sanctity and supremacy of law, and nobly vindicates its claims upon its own sworn ministers. He has not spared the jury-box itself, which judges are but too apt to treat as if, like the throne, it was "hedge'd in with divinity." He tells the grand jury plainly, that petit jurors, like other public servants, are capable of being actuated by bad motives, and that their conduct is justly subject to inquiry. We are glad at least to hear this style of speech. It is a positive fact that one of the principal causes of the great impunity of crime in this city has been the unfaithfulness of petit jurors in wilfully preventing an agreement upon a verdict. The juror in the late Ebling case, who, according to the published statement of one of his fellows, refused to consult, with the declaration that till the City Hall rotted down he would never agree to a verdict which should send Ebling to the State prison, was but one of a contemptuous class of jurors who have for years weighed like an incubus upon the administration of justice in this city. He flagrantly violated his oath to give a true verdict according to evidence, and as richly deserves the State's prison as any perjurer now within its walls. Nay, more; for the false words of a witness upon the stand may be neutralized by cross-examination or overborne by other evidence; but the false conduct of a juror utterly and inevitably thwarts and foils the end of justice in the pending trial.

It is a difficult and invidious task, we know, to judge between the firmness of a conscientious conviction and the contumacy of a foregone conclusion; but it is a subject upon which the law has a right to make inquiry and pass judgment, and upon which public opinion, too, has a right to express itself. There is nothing in the function or character of petit jurors that should any more shield them, in the case of unfaithfulness, from public animadversion or from legal punishment than any other class of public servants. In fact their guilt, if guilty, is deeper, for it is proportioned to the sacredness of the responsibility entrusted to them; and what civil responsibility can be like the juror's? Who like him decides upon character, life, liberty and property? Lord Brougham said that "the whole machinery of government—King, Lords, and Commons—is simply to get twelve men into a jury-box, and the expression is not too strong to those who believe as we do that the highest interest of human society is justice, and that even freedom is secondary to it. Our jury boxes have been open to evil influences in a way they should not have been; their character must be redeemed, and Judge Capron has entitled himself to the public thanks, in fully declaring the necessity."

Jolly Extravagance.

A debate in the Senate on Wednesday last discloses some precious facts touching the expenditures of the Government in the matter of printing and publishing books and maps in illustration of the travels of naval gentlemen and other officials. What will the reader think when he is told that the cost of publishing Lieut. Wilkes' book, which grew out of the Antarctic exploring expedition, has already amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars! So says Mr. Clayton in the debate to which we refer. He also stated that Commodore Perry's book on Japan has cost the Government two hundred thousand dollars, while three hundred is the estimate for printing the reports and engravings of the reconnoissances of the Pacific railroad routes. These expenses, let it be remarked, are not for any work done in expeditions referred to, but are simply the cost of getting an account of them upon paper, in readiness for circulation. Was there ever such abominable extravagance and waste of the public money as this!

No wonder that Mr. Crittenden exclaims that the Senate of the United States has become a great publishing house, outvying even the Harpers in the extent and magnificence of its publications. The recognition of the fact, we are glad to see, disgusts him with the whole business, and leads him to declare that he wishes to see an end put to it. It is the same with Mr. Clayton, who is not less emphatic in his denunciation of these schemes of individual pride and glory. We should like to know how much money the various individuals connected with these several publishing enterprises have made. It would be a curious exposure if they could be anatomized and laid bare to a wondering public. Yet these are but samples of works of the same description done by the same authority, and at the same prodigal cost. There will be but too much rejoicing if the venerable Senators from Delaware and Kentucky do not become mollified by time and familiarity with these particular expenditures, and allow their spasms of economy to subside.

It takes a finny nature to resist the bland seductions of the federal capital in the matter of the expenditure of money for whatever purpose; and we confess, not without emotions of regret, that it is not such gentlemen as the Senators we have named to whom we look for consistent devotion to the maxims of frugality. Of our eminent public men, it is true, that we find their impulses often right, and their spontaneous sentiments as frequently just; but it is also true that neither stand the test of a vigorous pressure. "Greatness," said Mr. Burke "is never exact." No doubt the apothegm was invented by him to cover just such cases as public life is constantly affording of a generous disregard of the vulgar matters of dollars and cents.

We are on the high road so long trod by European Governments, spending lavishly and without stint, encouraging prodigality and profuseness in every branch of expenditure, and leading ultimately to the same results—enormous national debts and corresponding taxation to support them. The remedy to be found, and the only remedy of which the case admits, is the election of honest public servants. It is not men of smartness, not men of political skill, not men of eloquence, not fluent talkers, that are needed in Congress, but men of business capacity and rigid integrity. These, and these only, are the salt that is to save our institutions and Government.—N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Clayton says that the whole cost of the exploring expedition, including the printing, was \$1,250,000.

THE IMPERIAL BABY.

As Franco and Europe are intoxicated with joy at the birth of an heir to the imperial throne of Napoleon, we may be pardoned for the following details of the event. On Sunday morning, a few minutes before three o'clock, the sufferings of her Majesty assumed so decided a character that it was deemed advisable to call in the princes and grand dignitaries of the empire to witness the birth of the imperial infant. At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 10th, the child made his appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that "the imperial prince is of so robust a constitution that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old!" All the officers of State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony of preliminary baptism was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinal Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Mariot, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Adras, after which the Abbe Deleplace preached a sermon from the text "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" and wound up with an invocation in these terms: "Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name!" A name was then bestowed upon the infant—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *Alas de France*."

This application was entered in the Paris registers and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislative body. On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at eight o'clock and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality.

The imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eye witness, and not from the title of courtiers, (says the Daily News correspondent) is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-colored hair, resembling his father's.

Crowds thronged around the palace with interminable inquiries, and a general illumination was gotten up over the city of Paris. The Emperor made donations on the event of 150,000 francs to various benevolent organizations, and the city government voted to the poor 200,000. Messages were also interchanged by the Emperor with the Pope, Queen Victoria, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and other courts; while the Legislative Corps, after receiving the official announcement with loyal enthusiasm, indulged the tedium of expectancy in champagne, cigars, eatables, music, and invited their wives and daughters to keep their company. Presents of all sorts flowed in to the young prince in such profusion, that their reception was interrupted. Among other parcels received was an enormous case of honey.

The Empress received from the south of France an extremely dirty girl, which the donor said she had won for seven confinements. As she had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

Very great enthusiasm and demonstration followed the reception of the news in England.

Peace and war, and all other questions of moment, have dwindled into insignificance before this domestic event.

The foreign journals by the Atlantic are principally filled with details respecting the birth and baptism of the young prince. They confirm the telegraphic statement that peace is virtually concluded, but give no particulars of the proceedings by which the result was brought about.

The Disputed Wisconsin Governorship.—We have already briefly noted the fact that the State Court of Wisconsin has ordered Mr. Barstow from the position of Governor of Wisconsin in favor of Mr. Coles Bashford, and that Lieutenant Governor McArthur, upon Mr. Barstow's vacating the office, attempted to assume the position against the right of Mr. Bashford. The Milwaukee American narrates the scene as follows:—

About 11 o'clock, A. M., Gov. Bashford, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. B. F. Hopkins, of Madison, repaired to the capitol, and arriving in the vestibule, proceeded immediately to the office of the executive apartment and found it locked. Knocking, however, the late private secretary of Mr. Barstow, Mr. Hunter, came to the door and threw it open. The Governor, accompanied by a few friends, then entered and was cordially greeted by Mr. McArthur, who invited him to be seated, together with those who accompanied him. Mr. Ryan then approached Mr. McArthur and handed him a copy of the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court.

Mr. McArthur having read the document, then said: "I have read this paper, Mr. Ryan; have you anything further to offer?"

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further, sir, unless Gov. Bashford will like to speak.

The Governor.—Well, Mr. McArthur, taking of his overcoat and hanging it up on a chair, I have to say to you, that I am not in the least surprised, and demand of you the papers belonging thereto, the keys of the safes, desks, &c., together with all which pertains to the executive chamber.

Mr. Ryan.—(after a pause)—Well, Mr. Bashford, I have to say simply this, that I hold the office of Governor of the State under the constitution, and denying as I do the constitutional right of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction over the case which they have just decided in favor of yourself, I must decline to vacate your term.

Mr. Ryan asked Mr. McArthur if he wished to be understood that he refused to leave, and then went on to explain to what extent the statute authorized Gov. Bashford to go.

Mr. McArthur.—Do you intend, Mr. Bashford, to put me out by force if I refuse to leave? Let us understand each other right.

The Gov.—Then Mr. McArthur, I will say that should you refuse to give up possession of the executive apartment, I shall feel it my duty to use what force would be necessary to eject you.

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

THANKS.

The ladies of the Baptist Sewing Society request us to return their thanks to Messrs. Finley and Tolson for the gratuitous use of Palmetto Hall for the late fair, and to tender their grateful acknowledgments to the public for its very liberal patronage.

SALE DAY.

No property of considerable value was disposed of on sale-day, except St. John's College, which was bought by Rev. T. S. Arthur for \$5,200.

NEW POST OFFICE.

We have information from our Representative, Col. Orr, through whom the application was made, that the Postmaster General has established a new post office, called Templeman's Mill, about five miles north of Spartanburg, C. H., and appointed David B. Collins postmaster.

THE SMALL POX.

Ramers have been rife for some days that small pox had made its appearance in our District. Upon inquiry we find that only one case has occurred on the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are entertained by some of our physicians and citizens of the genuineness of that. Supposing it true, however, our authorities have taken proper steps to protect the public health, and prevent the spread of this loathsome disease. As North Carolina and Tennessee are suffering from its ravages, and travel brings us within its range, we advise general vaccination as a prudent precaution.

We shall report all cases that come within our knowledge in subsequent issues, so the public may have the facts.

THE COURT.

Our court closed on Saturday noon, after disposing of nearly all the cases on the docket. At one time an extra court was considered requisite, but patient waiting rendered it unnecessary. We make no report of sentences, as the sessions cases were of no greater dignity than negro trading and assaults and battery.

OUR RAILROAD.

We are indebted to Maj. J. Y. Mills, Chief Engineer of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, for a copy of the tariff of charges to the head of the road and intermediate points. He also placed us in possession of the fact that there is now a Depot erected at Shelton, and every requisite accommodation for receiving and discharging freight.

Another locomotive will shortly be added to the road, with a sufficient number of freight cars to do all the work that may offer.

Under this state of facts we hope our merchants will change the direction of their freight, and put all the money they can into the treasury of the company.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Asia brings dates to the 24th ult. Cotton had declined 1-16 to 1-8 on the lower grades. Fair qualities were scarce. The sales of the week were 22,000 bales—far upland 61—middling 5 13-16. Breadstuffs had declined. The bank had reduced the rate of interest to 6 per cent. Consols had advanced to 92 1/2 to 94.

Mr. Buchanan had introduced Mr. Dallas in the diplomatic corps, and then left for Paris. He will return home by the next steamer.

Although the peace conference were progressing satisfactorily, and a committee of the plenipotentiaries had been deputed to draw up the definitive treaty, the fortifications of Nice were being strengthened, and all Russians on farough ordered to return.

Two divisions of the Crimean army are ordered to Canada. Great mortality prevailed among the French troops in the Crimea.

MOUNT VERNON.

Several of the Virginia papers indulge severe strictures upon the letter of John A. Washington, addressed to Mrs. Woodford, of our town, appraising her that Mount Vernon was not for sale, and which was published in our paper of the 27th ult. The Petersburg Express queries whether this step is taken to extort more money than was originally demanded, but can hardly believe so base a suspicion. The Richmond Enquirer indulges a belief that the letter was written under impudence, or a misapprehension of the correspondence of Mrs. W., as it cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Washington would recede from the terms of the proposition officially made to Gov. Johnson in 1855, and communicated by him to the Legislature.

We have read over this proposal, and only find it an offer to sell 200 acres, including the tomb of Washington, under certain restrictions, to the State of Virginia, for \$200,000; or, if the State desires to establish a model farm and agricultural school, he will also include 500 additional acres for \$400,000. But we find no allusion to a willingness to sell to private parties. Virginia is to be responsible for the purchase money, and the fee simple is indubitably in her, according to the stipulations. The Enquirer adds:

"Within a short time we trust and believe proper steps will be taken, by those authorized to act, to enter into negotiations with Mr. W., and we will not for a moment doubt that he will be satisfied that his true glory, as a descendant of the Father of his Country, will induce him to accede to the wishes of the patriotic sons and daughters of America, who nobly seek to trace the steps of his native State around the grave and home of Washington."

THE MAGISTRACY.

The grand jury of York District made the following presentation at the late court in reference to the present magistracy system. The passage of a law in conformity to this recommendation would relieve courts of numberless small cases, increase the dignity and compensation of magistrates, and be much more advantageous to the public at large.

To electing magistrates by the people we have strong objections. We had rather trust judicial appointments to the Legislature. Such functionaries are always more independent and faithful when their choice and tenure of office are removed beyond control of popular prejudice and influence.

The jury say: The judges have considered our present magistracy system, and are of the opinion that greater competency and efficiency would be secured if their jurisdiction were increased to the extent of the summary process jurisdiction of the court, and by their election by the people. They therefore recommend the passage of a law to that effect."

LOWY NOTES.—In the late disaster on the Sea board and Ramoth Railroad 5,000 sheets of one-dollar bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina were in charge of Adams' Express Company, representing \$20,000. 4,793 sheets have since been recovered in a damaged condition, leaving 207 sheets unaccounted for, though they are probably burned up.

During February 2,267 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York city, whose cash means averaged \$1.50.

THE CONVENTION.

The objections to representation at Cincinnati, daily becoming more feeble. The South Carolina, which at the outset was in decided opposition, yields to the current, and floats into the measure with a qualification that Mr. Pierce alone shall have the support of this State. Well, we have no sort of objection to making the present Executive his first choice, though we do most earnestly exhort our State Convention to prevent the adoption of instructions of so narrow a character as to preclude support of some one else. We are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Pierce will fall of nomination, and that another must be chosen. It is useless to argue who that other may be. The Carolinian contends that we shall show devotion to principle best by adhesion to Mr. Pierce. To our mind the very reverse will be established by this course: we only show how closely we are wedded to the man. The policy of the present administration is the policy of the party, and ramifies its whole extent. Except that Mr. Pierce is chief, the cabinet illustrates the constitutional integrity of the party quite as efficiently as the President—his voice is the latter's in no more potent than each of his heads of department in a council of government. Assuming, then, that the cabinet is a unit—the principles of the administration are but the principles of the cabinet and party, and only representatively the emanation of the Executive.

It is also held that if we cannot succeed before the people with Mr. Pierce, neither can we with another name. We opine that this is fallacious. If men were so constructed as to banish all selfish considerations from their minds in election contests, we should concede the claim. But this is not to be expected. Other elements will operate in the Presidential struggle. Let us instance one—Executive patronage. For every office in the gift of the Government it may be safely affirmed there were twenty applicants. These applicants had friends to be propitiated by appointment or eulogized by defeat. Here is an army of opposition on personal grounds, and although all may not "fall away," we are sure a majority will desert from the standard of the man who disappointed their hopes. The same objection could not be against a new man, as any one may see who will take the trouble to look at the matter.

We wish the issue made up distinctly on principle in the Presidential election, and let the contest be as placed before the country that it cannot be mistaken. It is not to be sectional, but constitutional. Shall the constitution stand in its original integrity—shall the rights of all the States be protected by its provisions—or shall higher law abolition interpolate damnable heresies and enforce a disruption of the confederacy? We believe the constitution and the fate of the country are on trial, and we wish the issue fairly made up in an intelligent verdict. The result will show us whether we can preserve our rights in the Union, or seek them out of it. One or other will be decided in November.

KANSAS. The following letter we find in the Camden Journal, being the response of Hon. J. W. Whitfield, Delegate in Congress from Kansas, to Hon. Jas. Chesnut, jr., touching the general topography and agricultural capabilities of the new territory.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1856. DEAR SIR: At the request of Hon. W. W. Boyce, I take great pleasure in giving you such information in regard to Kansas as will be useful to persons emigrating to that country. In regard to soil, Kansas is unsurpassed, producing from six to eighty bushels of corn per acre, to sixty to eighty bushels of wheat per acre. The finest soil I have ever seen grows in Kansas; in fact, I have seen nothing planted in Kansas (except cotton) that does not produce more to the acre than the best land west of Tennessee.

Wheat being a fine grain and grass a sturdy, it is a part of the hemp region of the United States. Hemp is decidedly the most profitable crop now raised, and the statistics will show that the planters of Western Missouri are making more money per acre than is made in any other State in the Union. It is nothing uncommon for farmers to pay three hundred dollars here for negro men per year. White men cannot be hired for less than \$25 dollar per annum. In addition, the government, for military purposes, we have a trade with New Mexico, Utah, Oregon and California, amounting to several millions of dollars per annum besides, our Indian trade amounts to more than one million per annum. In addition, the government, for military purposes, we have a trade with New Mexico, Utah, Oregon and California, amounting to several millions of dollars per annum besides, our Indian trade amounts to more than one million per annum.

In conclusion permit me to thank you, and to thank the people of South Carolina, for the noble effort they are now making to assist us in preventing the best country, in my opinion, in the United States from falling into the hands of the Abolitionists.

CONGRESS.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun epitomizes the doings of Congress:

"One-half of the session is gone, for it is not to be supposed that Congress will remain in session after the first of August. There is time enough, however, to dispose of several important legislation for political legislation can be accomplished in the present condition of parties in Congress. The regular appropriation bills are in a way of forwardness. The deficiency bill, in the form in which it has passed the Senate, will anticipate many of the items which were to be embraced in the general civil and diplomatic bill.

Congress will not have at the end of this session much money in the treasury. The days of the surplus revenue will have gone by before Congress shall again meet.

The expenses which the general Indian war is to involve cannot be computed except by reference to past experience, which will prove that they are beyond the control of economy or of accountability. The volunteer system must be generally resorted to, and we be attended, as usual, with extravagance and waste.

The discussion of the various propositions in relation to a remedy for the action of the late naval retiring board has been recommenced in earnest and with a view to a final disposition of the subject. That some measure of relief for officers who have been subjected to the action of the board will be adopted there can be no doubt.

Another District.—We are pleased to see that Marion District has appointed Delegates to the May Convention at Columbia. The following gentlemen represent the democracy of the District: Col. N. Phillips, C. W. Miller, Dr. Alfred W. Bell, C. D. Evans, Esq.

Gen. Price, of New Jersey, formerly pursuer in the Navy, and charged with defalcations amounting to \$42,000, has recently been on trial at Trenton. The jury gave him a verdict for \$125, which amount they find due to him by the Government.

THE EXPRESS AND S. C. COLLEGE.

Messrs. Express: We are unwilling to continue this discussion with the Express. We expect to discuss from time to time, as occasion serves, the injustice of the State's patronage of the S. C. College, but not with the Express for the reason that we cannot allow ourselves to be inflicted so conspicuously upon an unoffending public. The public taste must soon be cloyed with such a diatribe.

And further, because we do not regard our trial before the reading public, either as to character, or motives, or criminal conduct. We do not choose, therefore, to consume time in an un-called-for defence. And further, because we are not accountable to the Express either for political aims or personal obligations; if guilty in any of these respects, we will account to the proper tribunal—to one having jurisdiction. We have in the last issue of the Express a two-column array of small talk, composed of half covert and half direct personalities. We make no complaints and offer no retaliation. We cannot consent "to be writhed with one we love."

We had exhausted our vocabulary in saying kind things of the Editor of the Express, and we would not—not—unhappily them. We do not know if any other son of the College stands behind the editorial tripod.

The Express, ignoring the true and only important issue—(afraid of it, we doubt not)—has chosen to pour in a running random fire upon *Victor* himself. That personage has not suffered any considerable detriment or damage: he is not at all conscious of wounds or bruises. But, by way of *causiditry*, we may amuse your readers by a recapitulation of some points made by the Express in its defence of the College.

In our second article we ventured to say that the College ruled the State—this, and, in our opinion, The Express calls for proof! Now, if any one should say—the State is democratic in politics, how would he prove it? And who would seriously, and sensibly, ask for proof? That proposition is really not to-day susceptible of demonstrative proof. He who affirms the proposition might refer to political antecedents—that, of many nominees for President of the United States, Whig and Democratic, the State had almost uniformly, for fifty years, voted for Democrats. Is that proof? Of one hundred and one sensible men, one hundred would be satisfied with the proof, such as it is; and the other man, not satisfied, we should strongly suspect of being wilfully blind.

Now, apply this reasoning to our proposition that the South Carolina College has exercised a preponderant political influence in the State for many years, where is the proof? It is this: Among all the Colleges in the State the S. C. College alone has secured to itself a large annual bounty in money out of the public treasury; it has done so in despite of all opposition; and opposition has been made in the House of Representatives, all propositions to equalize, or divide, the State patronage have been rudely and contemptuously voted down; other Colleges have been characterized on the floor of the House, by graduates of the S. C. College, as "preparatory schools;" in almost all cases of elections by the Legislature for State or District offices, in which one applicant was a graduate of that College, and the other was not, the *College* has been elected. Is this—all this, no proof—no moral proof, that the S. C. College has exercised a controlling influence—has wielded a preponderant power in the State? The Express, like the one hundred and first individual, supposed above, is not convinced, and still calls for proof!

We remarked, in our second article, that we would be willing to expend the \$25,000 a year, now given to the rich through the S. C. College, in the education of poor young men. The Express questions our sincerity, and proceeds suspiciously to a total perversion and misrepresentation of certain facts, (not intentionally, we presume)—and when confronted by the truth in the case—by receding *pro-fero*—does not it likely and ingeniously correct its error, and retract its ungenerous suspicion, but calls for a different kind of proof? We stated upon our own responsibility that our Resolutions were openly and assented to in Committee by graduates of the College, on the ground, that to divide the State's bounty with other Colleges would build them up and injure the S. C. College, and on no other ground. The Express calls for proof that the fact stated was not otherwise. The imputation implied (not meant we hope) is as gratuitous as it is unkind. This public eye should understand our character better.

We stated that we met a sad and bitter disappointment (in common with fifty other gentlemen who helped to fight the battle) in the defeat of the School Reform Bill, mainly by votes of graduates of the S. C. College. The Express cannot ask for names, and a College Record of names. But it is alleged by the Express that they voted on patriotic grounds—voted against the Reform Bill because it was bad—because it was our inferior, imperfect, or unwise project! But the Bill shared the common fate of all, and every, other project for improving the school system, as well as for improving the condition of the common people, that has been proposed, so far as we are informed, in the last twenty years!

Let us tell the Express a significant fact. The leading opponents of the School Reform in the House were graduates of the S. C. College, the chief of whom offered a rival project, that project was—to establish an Academy of high grade in each Congressional District, with a Faculty to each, paid by the State, an aggregate salary (in each Academy) of about \$12,000 a year; tuition fees to be charged about the same as those charged in Colleges; the buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., etc., to be paid for by the State—that these Congressional Academies might serve as *feeder*—as preparatory schools—for the S. C. College; and thus absorb the patronage now given to the "Sectarian College?"

This was the measure offered by the College men—the favored ones of the S. C. College—to take the place of a plan of Common Schools that might reach the people, and bless the children of the poor! Here, gentle reader, is a specimen of State College patriotism! Does the Express want proof of these facts? The printed Bills and printed Reports furnish it.

We stated that Major Dean was expelled the Clerkship of the House to make room for one of the *annointed*. The Express says Major Dean attributed his defeat to a Railroad combination. We know he attributed it to both combined; we know that such was alleged to have been the joint cause at the time. But are not the Clerk's duties as well performed now? Who said they were not? They are done no better.

Major Dean, as any other man we know in South Carolina. But there stands an ugly fact, and the College was not to blame, and the Express must find some way of accounting for it.

We stated that Major Henry was beaten by the College. But, quoth the Express, he was beaten by a man worthy of his steel. And, pray, who said the contrary? Mr. Middleton was a worthy competitor? Yes, he was. And what does that signify? Major Henry, says the Express, was a warm friend to the College. Now, we know Major Henry far more intimately than ever did our friend of the Express. He sent his son to that College, avowing his reasons generally to his personal friends (as we have no doubt many of them now in town, will affirm) that it was a grand necessity; if his son remained in the State, his political ascendancy and promotion were almost hopeless, and he was a graduate. This was true. None knew it better than Maj. Henry. Now, this is precisely what we mean by the domination of the College.

Among other small matters, the Express notices our language—"standing on the S. C. College." That was not the College. The College first occurred after we left Columbia, going down, and before our return, coming back. That was an incident of the trip, and led to our reflections on the general subject.

We stated that we had no sympathy with the "Collegiate government," because the influence had been exerted against useful reform, and against all schemes for the benefit of the common people. Thereupon the Express claps its wings, and with an *ironical* flourish, discovers that all we have said about the College is